THE CENTURY ATLAS OF THE WORLD-A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY-LESLIE STEPHEN'S BRIEF MEMOIR

OF SWIFT. Having witnessed a wide adoption of its "Dictionary" and its "Cyclopædia of Names" among thoughtful and practical people, the Century Company is not unlikely to win now, with "The Century Atlas of the World," an even more cordial approval. This portly and handsome volume is, on the whole, one of the most perfect tools with which the student has ever been provided. The maps have all been based upon the latest discoveries, and, in addition to their accuracy, they have been brought "up to date" in everything that means legible and useful cartography. The countries of both the New World and the Old are shown in unusual detail, the number of cities, towns and smaller settlements indicated being greater, according to the publishers, than that found in any other atlas. Much valuable information of a geographical and political character is concentrated in the unobtrusive footnotes, and there are divers other important details, including the main routes of exploration and discovery in North and South America, the West Indies, Africa, Australia and the North Polar regions. The sites of ancient battles of importance on land and sea are indicated, cable routes and steamship routes are also shown, and some forty historical maps cover much ancient as well as modern data. We have found by earefully testing the work that it is easily handled and invariably lucid, so that the investigator has only himself to blame if he makes mistakes. The index, occupying nearly four hundred four-columned pages, is a

In Swift the author and the man are identical. No writings ever reflected more perfectly a pow-erful idiosyncrasy, and his famous sayings re-semble groans wrung from a strong man by semble groans wrung from a strong man by torture. His misanthropy partly excuses, if it does not justify, the prejudices of Johnson and Macaulay. Thackeray, in the "English Humourists," accepted Macaulay's statements of fact too unreservedly, and while appreciating the power, was allenated by the ferocity, of some of Swift's writings. To deny the ferocity is impossible; but it may be forgiven by those who recognize some of the noblest of qualities soured by hard experience. Swift was a man of proud and masterful nature doomed to dependence on weaker men; suffering till past middle life from hope deferred, and, after a brief gleam of triumph, sent, with all his ambitions crushed, to eat his heart out in exil. His strongest perzonal affections involved him in a tragedy, the country which he had served most generously seemed to be sinking into ruin under the sys-tem which he had denounced. His writings are a record of his moods. The early "Tale of a Tub" and "Battle of the Books" express the leved most unequivocally in the corr human nature, and inferred the pract

Tub" and "Battle of the Books" express the scorn of a vigorous youth for effete pedantry. But he has not, like his contemporaries, any faith in the advent of a reign of "commonsense." The apparently sceptical tendency of his ridicule of mysterious dogmas was halanced by his utter scorn for the capacities of the race. He believed most unequipocally in the capacities. sity of a religion to restrain immorality.
"Scorn of Fools," which he confesses in an poem, is never absent. He could be both The Scott of the S always a sardonic tinge. He never shows the gentle kindliness which gives the charm to the writings of Addison. Nohody could be a warmer friend, but it was on condition that his friends should be part of himself. He annexed other persons rather than attracted them. Hence follows one painful characteristic. The suffering from the loss overbalances for him the happiness from the love. He almost curses the friendship which has caused the pain, with the 'inverted hypocrisy" often ascribed to him, he habitually regards his best feelings as the cause of his misfortunes, and disavows or laments their existence. It is this unique combination of an 'intense and glowing mind' with narrow prejudices, and the perversion of a deeply affectionate nature with a kind of double selfishness, which gives enduring interest to so many of Swift's utterances. His insight is as keen as it is one-sided, and his genuine hatred of vice and folly seems always to be tinctured with a recognition of the futility in this world of virtue or wisdom. Swift's works, by the insertion of the life, the "Journal," and the letters, fill ninegentle kindliness which gives the charm to the recognition of the futility in this world of virtue or wisdom. Swift's works, by the insertion of the life, the "Journal," and the letters, fill nineteen volumes in Scott's edition. The greatest part of these is occupied partly by the historical writings—which, written in times of repression and without the stimulus of an immediate practical purpose, are languid, though giving some interesting facts—and partly by the miserable trifles with which he killed time in later years, and which, though Fox thought them a proof of "good nature," are to most readers melancholy illustrations of the waste of great faculties by a man dying "like a poisoned rat in a hole." Such people will hold that the fire would have been the best editor.

KIPLING ON SHAKESPEARE.

HIS ORIGINAL THEORY OF ONE SOURCE

OF 'THE TEMPEST." Some one writing in "The London Spectator the other day about "Landscape and Litera ture" asked the following question: "But

whence came the vision of the enchanted island 'The Tempest'? It had no existence in Shakespeare's world, but was woven out of such stuff as dreams are made of." Mr. Kipling, apropos of this, writes the following letter to 'The Spectator'

"The Spectator":

May I cite Malone's suggestion connecting the play with the casting away of Sir George Somers on the island of Bermuda in 1600; and further, may I be allowed to say how it seems to me possible that the vision was woven from the most prosaic material—from nothing more promising, in fact, than the chatter of a half-tipsy sailor at a theatre? Thus:

A stage manager, who writes and vamps plays, moving among his audience, overhears a mariner discoursing to his neighbor of a grievous wreck, and of the behavior of the passengers, for whom all sailors have ever entertained

ous wreck, and of the behavior of the passengers, for whom all saliors have ever entertained a natural contempt. He describes, with the wealth of detail peculiar to saliors, measures taken to claw the ship off a lee shore, how helm and sails were worked, what the passengers did and what he said. One pungent phrase—to be rendered later into: "What care these brawless for the passe of King?" strikes the measurement of King?" strikes the measurement. did and what he said. One pungent phrase—to be rendered later into: "What care these brawlers for the name of King?"—strikes the manager's ear, and he stands behind the talkers. Perhaps only one-tenth of the earnestly delivered, hand-on-shoulder sea talk was actually used of all that was automatically and unconsciously stored by the inland man who knew all inland arts and crafts. Nor it is too fanciful to imagine a half-turn to the second listener as the mariner, banning his luck as mariners will, says there are those who would not give a doit to a poor man while they will lay out ten to see a raree-show—a dead Indian. Were he in foreign parts, as now he is in England, he could show people something in the way of strange fish. Is it to consider too curiously to see a drink ensue on this hint (the manager dealt fish. Is it to consider too curiously to see a drink ensue on this hint (the manager dealt but little in his plays with the sea at first hand, and his instinct for new words would have been waked by what he had already caught), and with the drink a sailor's minute description of how he went across through the reefs to the island of his calamity—or islands rather, for there were many? Some you could almost carry the second of the calamity—or was a some posterior of the second of the calamity—or had been some posterior of the second of the seco away in your pocket. They were sown broad-cast like—like the nutshells on the stage there. "Many islands, in truth," says the manager pa-tiently, and afterward his Sebastian says to

in his pocket and give it to his son for an ap-ple." To which Antonio answers: "And sowing the kernels of it in the sea bring forth more

"But what was the land like?" says the man "But what was the land like?" says the manager. The sallor tries to explain. "It was green, with yellow in it; a tawny-colored country"—the color, that is to say, of the coral-beached, cedar-covered Bermuda of to-day—"and the air made one sleepy, and the place was full of noises"—the muttering and roaring of the sea among the islands and between the reefs—"and there was a sou'-west wind that blistered one all over." The Elizabethan marier would not distinguish finely between blisner would not distinguish finely between blis ner would not distinguish merly between onseters and prickly neat; but the Bermudian of to-day will tell you that the sou'-west, or lighthouse, wind in summer brings that plague and general discomfort. That the coral rock, battered by the sea, rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge.

edge.

The man, refreshed with more drink, then describes the geography of his landing-place—the spot where Trinculo makes his first appearance. He insists and reinsists on details which to him at one time meant life or death, and the manager follows attentively. He can give his nucleus representations for hangings and a manager follows attentively. He can give his audience no more than a few hangings and a placard for scenery, but that his lines shall lift them beyond that bare show to the place he would have them, the manager needs for himwould have them, the manager needs for him-self the clearest possible understanding—the most ample detail. He must see the scene in the round—solid—ere he peoples it. Much. doubt-less, he discarded, but so closely did he keep to his original informations that those who go to-day to a certain beach some two miles from Hamilton will find the stage set for Act II, Scene 2, of "The Tempest"—a bare beach, with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's Hamilton will find the stage set for Act II. Scene 2, of "The Tempest"—a bare beach, with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs wide enough for the passage of Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide, whereto such a butt might be conveniently rolled ("My cellar is in a rock by the senside where my wine is hid"). There is no other cave for some two miles. There is no other cave for some two miles. Here's neither bush nor shrub"; one is exposed to the wrath of "'youd' same black cloud," and

mearly four hundred four-columned pages, is a model of what an index of the sort should be. The manufacture of the book is also faultiess. In short, it is a pleasure to praise this work unreservedly, for at the same time that its excellence impresses the reader he realizes that he owes it to American scholarship and enterprise.

The chief merit of "Chambers's Biographical Dictionary" (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company), which is edited by David Patrick and Francis Hindes Groome, consists in its compactness as a volume—which renders it a convenient desk companion—and in the comprehensive brevity of its biographies. The editors have cut to the bone in dealing with their subjects. It is a book to use when one is in haste, and to rely on at all times.

The fifty-fifth volume of "The Dictionary of National Biography" (The Macmillan Company) runs from Stow to Taylor. As in the case of each one of its predecessors, one may dip into it at a hundred places and always be repaid.

But it has one "star" biography, an account of Swift by Leslie Stephen. Needless to say this is throughout an admirable illustration of that sterling critic's vigorous and illuminating style. We cite some of his extremely interesting conclusions:

In Swift the author and the man are identical. No writings ever reflected more perfectly a powerful idiosyncrasy, and his famous sayings re-

A drunken sailor of to-day wandering about A drunken sailor of to-day wandering about the formuda would probably sympathize with him; and to-day, as then, if one takes the easiest inland road from Trinculo's beach, near Hamilton, the path that a drunken man would infallibly follow, it ends abruptly in swamp. The one point that our mariner did not dwell upon was that he and the others were suffering from some alcoholism, combined with the effects of

was that he and the others were suffering from acute alcoholism combined with the effects of nerve-shattering peril and exposure. Hence the magic. That a wizard should control such an island was demanded by the beliefs of all seafarers of that date.

Accept this theory, and you will concede that "The Tempest" came to the manager sanely and normally in the course of his daily life. He may have been casting about for a new play; he may have purposed to vamp an old one—say. "Aurelio and Isabella"; or he may have been merely waiting on his demon. But it is all Prospero's wealth against Caliban's pignuts that to him in a receptive hour, sent by Heaven, entered the original Stephano fresh from the seas and half-seas over. To him Stephano told his tale all in one piece, a two hours' discourse of most glorious absurdities. His profligate abundance of detail at the beginning, when he was more or less sober, supplied and surely established the earth basis of the play in accordance with the steat law that a story to be truly miraculous must be ballasted with facts. His maunderings of magic and incomprehensities manually the ballasted without reserva-His maunderings of magic and incomprehensible ambushes, when he was without reservation drunk (and this is just the time when a lesser-minded man than Shakespeare would have paid the reckening and turned him out) suggested to the manager the peculiar note of its supernatural mechanism.

Truly it was a dream, but that there may be no doubt of its source or of his obligation. Shakespeare has also made the dreamer importal.

ROOKS OF THE WEEK.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS. The Phenomena and The-ories of Explosion and the Classification, Constitution and Preparation of Explosives. By Lieutenat John P. Wisser. 18mp. pp. 147. (D. Van Nostrand Com.

CONFLICT OF LAWS IN THE PROVINCE OF

THE MUTINEER, A Romanos of Pitcairn Island,

Green v. Co.)

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY Edited by
Sidney Lee. Vol. LV. (The Macmillan Company.)

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF TRINITY
CHURCH, NEW FORK, IN MAY MECKEL VII.

BIOGRAPHIC AND SET OF THE CONNECTED BY
KRIST Elivas. 12ms., pp. 394. (Frederick A. Stokes
Company.)

THE LOOMS OF TIME. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 16me, pp. 24. (D. Aprildon & Co.)

p. 2.b. (i) Appears A Color Property of the Jewish UBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA. With Deminial Address Delivered by Mayer Sulzberger. 16mo, p. 131. (Jewish Publication Society.)

THE MAKING OF A SAINT. By William So Maugham. Illustrated by Gilbert James. 12m 351. CL. C. Page & Co.)

351. C. C. Page & Co.)

IN THE SARGOSSA SEA. A Novel. By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo, pp. 202. (Harper & Bros.)

THE HUNDRED. And Other Stories. By Gertrude Hall, 16mo, pp. 250. (Harper & Bros.)

FARM BALLADS. By Will Carleton. Illustrated. New Edition from new plates. 16mo, pp. 147. (Harper & Bros.)

A ROMANCE OF SUMMER SEAS. A Novel. By Varin Anne Jefferson Davis. 16mo, pp. 277. (Harper a

Bros.)

A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
By George M. Lane. Svo. pp. 572. Glarper & Bros.)

THE MEMOJIES OF BARBY LYNDON, ESQ. Written
by Himself. The Fitzboodle Papers. Catharine. A
story. Men's Wives atc. By William Makepeace
Trackeray. With sixteen full-page flustrations by
J. E. Millala, R. A., and Luke Fildes, A. R. A.,
fourteen wood cuts by the author, and a biographical
introduction by his surviving Jaughter, Mrs. Anne
Trackeray Ritchie. Svo. pp. 711. (Harper & Bros.)

BETHEL. THE STONE KINGDOM OF ISAAC SONS By Charles A. L. Totten. 12mo, pp. 107 (The Our Bace Publishing Company.) RSUM CORDA. A Book of Praise. E. H. John editor, E. L. Ayres, associate editor. 4to, pp. (American Euprist Publication Society.)

SPAIN'S ILLITERACY. E. J. Dillon in The Contemporary Review

E. J. Dillon in The Contemporary Review.

Modern languages are unknown in Spain to a degree which has to be readized before it can be believed. Foliticians, statesmen, physicians, journalists, courifiers and even merchanis are content with speaking their own sonorous language—and can very seldom express themselves in any other. I have seen Englishmen and Frenchmen in the foreign department of the Central telegrand office wandering disconsolately hither and thither, unable to find a single official conversant in any degree with the French tongue. The Liberal Government of Señor Sagasta, having introduced censorship of foreign telegrams such as has never been practised in Russia, was at its wits' end to find a censor capable of reading messages written in German, and finally it was decided that they should go as they were, unexamined. I frequently saw two identical telegrams, one of which was in French and the other in German, handed in at the telegraph office, and on the following day I learned that the French message had been suppressed by the censor and the German telegram transmitted without remark. Monumental ignorance of contemporary history and modern languages has left its abiding mark on the ruling classes in Spain and is to a large extent answerable for the irreparable calamities which have overtaken the brave, patient and noble-minded people. It is dangerous for one blind man to lead another, but it is utterly calamitous when the reliations which ever since the days of Queen Isabella have subsisted between the rulers and the delusion that he can see. And these are exactly the relations which ever since the days of Queen Isabella have subsisted between the rulers and unpartfotte license which was meted out to the colonies, in the paralyzation of all healthy enterprise in the pennaula, in the neglect of national interests and the stepmotherly treatment of the army and navy.

ASSEMBLY PASSES THE BILL. IT WAS PUT THROUGH BY A STRICT

ASSEMBLYMAN LAIMBEER VOTED WITH SEVENTY. SEVEN REPUBLICANS FOR IT-THE SENATE

PARTY VOTE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, July 15 .- The Assembly, after four-

teen hours' debate, at 11:55 o'clock to-night passed the Senate bill authorizing Governor Black to appoint a State Superintendent of Elections, with authority to name seven hundred deputies to supervise elections in the counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester. This bill is generally known as the New-York Elections bill. The Democrats call it the "Force bill."

It was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 78 to 61. Assemblyman Laimbeer, Citizens Union, and seventy-seven Republicans voted for the bill. Assemblyman Weekes, Citizens Union Republican, refrained from voting. Assemblymen Seligsberg and Stewart, Citizens Union Democrats, voted, with fifty-nine Democrats, against the bill. It will have to be passed by the Senate again, since it was amended in the

MEASURE DEBATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATS ADDUCE NOTHING NEW IN OPPOSI-

TION-MR. LAIMBEER DEFENDS HIS POSITION. sembly to order promptly at 10 o'clock this morn-ing. The Rev. Edwin Forest Hallenbeck, in his opening prayer, referred to the recent triumph at Santiago, and expressed the hope that "ignorance and misery in our little neighbor. Cuba, might soon give way to collightenment and prosperity." Assemblyman Nixon called up his motion to su pend the rules for the purpose of advancing bills

Mr. Donnelly made the point that it required majority vote of seventy-six members to suspend rules. The Speaker decided the point well taken

man Hanna, having accepted a Federal position was no longer a member of the House. The Speaker ruled that the House, having received no official notification of Mr. Hanna's appointment, he had no right to consider him not a member.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 77 to 63.

which was regarded as a test vote and insuring the passage of the bill. Mr. Nixon stated that the fullest and freest debate would be allowed if kept this limit, he would insist upon the ten-minute rule being applied. Speaker O'Grady spoke in the same

amendment. This provided that the first section of

wisdom of the bill.

It is the most cutthroat, audacious, infamous bill which the slovernor of a State ever attempted to thrust mpenus portion of his constituency.

Mr. Gale laid great stress on the fact that the police protected the homes, lives and property of citizens, and in New-York had amply protected.

allot.
Streifler asserted that the Governor appar-lay awake nights framing laws for fear that ould jose the next election.

Roche openied the bill as a brazen attempt rivers, the will of the people. Honest citizens it be unfuely imprisoned, and the deputies inted would come together, no doubt, on a

THE BILL AMENDED

Mr Nixon then offered an amendment to provide that the naming of the deputies by the superintendent of the metropolitan district shall be compulsory upon that official, according to the list fur nished by the political organizations mentioned in the bill. The amendment was adopted by a vote reading by a vote of 78 to 39 An emergency message was read from the Gov.

mr Finn began the debate on third reading. He maintained that the real purpose of the extra ses-sion had been supposed to be the passage of legislation for the casting of the soldiers' vote and a bill to defray the expenses of the war. Instead a

bill to defray the expenses of the war Instead a partisan measure was pushed forward so as to give Republican partisans a & a day job for forty days in every year.

Because of the tremendaus power possible to be exerted by Chief Devery and his seven thousand policemen such a bill as had been introduced was deemed necessary.

Mr. Stewart, the newly seated member, spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, especially directing his remarks to a refutation of the statements made by Mr. Laimbeer. He claimed the Chilzens Union, that had polled one hundred and fifty thousand votes for Seth Low, was intelligent enough to know what it wanted, and it deemed the measure under debate a most permicious one.

Mr. Trainer made the point that the superintendent of the metropolitan district had it in his power to reject one after another as many names as the Fernocratic organization might suggest for deputies.

SPEECHES SUPPORTING THE BLLL.

SPEECHES SUPPORTING THE BILL

Mr. Brennan charged that the policy of the minority was dictated from London by "Prince Croker" He maintained that Superintendent Mc

Cullagh was removed because he would not coun tenance the running of gambling-houses. He de ciared that pure elections were by no means local ues, but of State importance. Mr. Green refuted the charges made by Mr. Bren

nan that Chief McCullagh would not have been removed had he permitted gambling to be carried on The charge was as false as that made against Chief Devery. With a committee made up like the old Lexow Committee the reputation of the purest person on earth could be ruined. Chief McCullagh had been removed because he had refused to trans had been removed because he had refused to trans-fer a capitain, who had not been performing his duty, until he had first seen Mr. Platt.

Mr. Marshall deprecated the personal abuse that had been heaped upon the Governor in the Senate, and declared it a shame that the dignity of the latter's high office had not been respected. He de-clared that if it was feared that improper persons-would be named as special deputies, the responsi-bility would be on the chalrmen of the county committees.

Wallace stated that, although the bill was

Mr. Wallace stated that, although the bill was a good one, he doubted if it could wipe out utterly the election frauds committed in the lodging-house district of New-York City. He doubted if the ingenuity of man could devise a scheme to remedy the evil entirely. Mr. Wallace said that it had not seeningly been remembered that it had not seeningly been remembered that the Legislature could only pass such legislation as was recommended by the Governor. In deriding the Executive they seemed to forget this.

Speaker O'Grady reviewed the necessity for the extraordinary session from the military standpoint. But it had also been notorious for several weeks that some protection to the ballot in New-York City was necessary. The majority cared not a fig whether a certain number objected to the passage of the bill under discussion. The majority proposed to legislate as it saw fit for the benefit of the entire State.

posed to legislate as the control of the control of the Lexow Committee, submitted by Senator Cantor, to prove that it was recommended by the latter that city officials should not coerce the head of the police force in the way of transfers end removals. This had been done in the case of Commissioners Phillips and Hamilton and Chief McCullark

"We fear Devery. Why didn't you appoint some-body else-some other Democrat-for chief? When you made him chief of New-York's police you frightened us politically," said Mr. O'Grady, in

conclusion.

Mr. Nixon ended the debate. He made the point that it was no unusual procedure to supervise the election machinery of a city. Chicago was an inthat it was no selection machinery of a city. Chicago was an election machinery of a city. Chicago was no stance.

Mr. Nixon read a portion of the Lexow Committee's report to show, as he stated, that Captain Devery was a tainted man. In conclusion Mr. Nixon said the Republican party was willing to go before the people this fall on their action with reference to this bill.

A call of the House was ordered at 11.35. The previous queetion on the final passage of the bill

ELECTIONS BILL MODIFIED. was then moved, and the bill was passed by a vot of 78 ayes to 61 nays.

SENATE AMENDS OLD ELECTION LAW. Coler carried to Albany could not get before the MEN NOMINATED FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION Legislature.

Albany, July 15 .- When the Senate convened this morning Senator Lexow reported the bill to pro-vide for the taking of the soldiers' vote from the Judiciary Committee, with some minor amend-ments as to phraseology. Senator Lexow also reported the bill concerning the nomination of in-spectors of election, but Senator Cantor objected its immediate advancement. Later Senator Ellsworth moved that the Lexow bill concerning the nominations of inspectors of election be taken up, and this was carried, the Democrats voting

The emergency message of the Governor, per mitting the immediate passage of the bill for the appropriation of \$18,000 for the expenses of this ses-sion, was read and unanimously passed. A similar message affecting the Lexow bill was also read and it was at once placed upon the order of final passage. Senator Cantor moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. He said hat the people of New-York had operated under the existing law with entire satisfaction since 1896. He explained the method of nomination and the test provided by which the Police Commissioners make the selections. There was no necessity for this bill, but the fair and just Governor of this State had conceived the idea that the Republican organization should be permitted to select any persons whom he saw fit, and that the Police Comnissioners of New-York would be obliged point them without regard to their qualification He said, however, that it was hardly worth while to discuss the fairness of Governor Black. "He is one of the narrowest, most bigoted men who ever occupied the Executive chair."

enator Lexow accused the Democratic members of false accusations against the Governor. "We are here to defend him," said Senator Lexow, "and wish that he might be here to crush his accusers or himself."

Senator Krum (Rep.) expressed his absolute approval of this measure, and thought the Metroolitan Elections District bill, passed yesterday might be open to criticism because it did not compel absolute bi-partisanship. "How can the Re-publican party," he asked, "go before the people this fall on a bi-partisan platform with its stamp of approval upon one bill which permits a Repubican Superintendent of Elections to appoint such persons as he may see fit and denies to the Demo-Mayor the same privilege?"

Senator Grady said that Senator Krum had Senator Grady said that Senator Krum had clearly stated the Democratic position in regard to these two bills. "We are here to-day," he said, "asking for fair play, as we did yesterday. If your bill to-day is good, your bill of yesterday was bad. If you voted your convection for that bill yesterday, you cannot vote for this bill to-day. If you want to amend your bills to make them consistent, I will guarantee that the Democratic members will stay here and help you perfect the bills, if it be for ten days or two weeks.

Senator Grady attacked Senator Lexow for his characterization of the Police Commission of New-York as a Tammany Hall Board. Tammany Hall had only one representative on that Board of four members, he said, as Mr. York, its president, was not and never had been a member of Tammany Hall.

Hell.

Senator Raines called attention to the fact that the original bill introduced by him for a State Board of Elections contained a provision for an absolutely bi-partisan deputy plan.

Senator McCarren said that the present law was sufficient to accord the Republican organization in New-York City every opportunity to have its proper representations on the Board of Election Inspectors. It was not the nurpose of the Democratic organization to rob the Republican party of any rights now given it by law.

Senator Cantor held that the difference in the two bills was not the result of mistake, but the outcome of deliberate design on the part of those who draw both measures to give the Republican organization of New-York City an advantage over its political opponents.

is political opponents. Senator Stranahan explained that the two bills Senator Stranahan explained that the two bills were drawn upon purely constitutional lines. In the one case the Constitution required that the appointments should be bi-partisan and in the other it did not but the Republican party always had been and now was willing to correct any error it had nator Malby confessed that if there were any isan advantage in the bill passed yesterday be glad of it. He thought it was time that the unifican party had some one in New-York City ook after its interests and this bill accompany

ter its interests, and this bill accomall men.
After three hours and a half of debate a vote was taken upon Senator Cantor's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was defeated—12 to 31.
The vote was then ordered on the final passage of the bill, and it was adopted—31 to 12.

near midnight to-night the Soldiers' Vote bill, but near minnight to-night the Solders vote bill, but then reconsidered its vote, owing to a statement by Senator Malby that he feared the bill was un-constitutional, owing to the fact that the measure did not provide that a notice by mall should be

financial basis, that would work harm to the honest financial basis, that would work harm to the honest exercise of the franchise.

A call of the House was moved, and then the previous question ordered on Mr. Oliver's amendment to strike out the first section of the bill. This was lost by a vote of 76 to 59.

the Secretary of State and the toning the ballots.

The Judiciary Committee then amended the bill, so as to provide that notice by mail or personally was lost by a vote of 76 to 59. meetings of State or county officials at which the envelopes were to be handled, containing the soldiers ballots. The bill having been amended, final action upon it could not be taken without another emergency message from Governor Black, and therefore further action upon the bill was pest-could usely to morrow.

herefore further action upon the bill was post-uned built to-morrow Senator Johnson introduced resolutions express-regret for the death of ex-Senator Edmund Connor, Senators Cantor and Coggeshall spake clingly on the resolution, and the Senate then journed.

djourned. The Assembly received Senator Lexow's bill re-arding the equal apportionment of election officers, rom the Senate and, after ordering it to a third eading allourned until to-morrow. The Legislature expects to adjourn to-morrow.

TROOPS TO GO TO HAWAII.

DEFINITELY SETTLED THAT COLONEL BAR-HER'S MEN ARE TO GARRISON HONOLULU.

Washington, July 15 (Special). - Major-General Merriam, commanding the Department of California, to which the Hawaiian Islands were attached this week, has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu, accompanied by his aids, for the purpose of making a hasty reconnoissance of the islands, with a view to recommending the location of permanent military establishments and reporting upon the most urgently needed fortifications. He will leave San Francisco next week with the 1st Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Barber, which has been definitely selected for guard duty at Honolulu for the next two months at least.

This regiment was on its way across the continent, under orders to join the Philippine expedition, when Hawaii was annexed, but it was promptly chosen as the first American military force to occupy the new possession, and its orders were modified to that extent. General Otis, however, recommended that the 8th California Volunteer Infantry be sent to Honolulu, and the New-Yorkers begged that they might continue to their original destination. The President decided to-day, however, that Colonel Barber and his men were better fitted for the service required at Honolulu, and directed that they should be sent there for a time, at any rate, with a promise of sending them subsequently to the Philippines, should additional troops be needed there. General Merriam is not expected to remain in Hawaii more than two or three weeks, and he will then leave Colonel Barber in charge, with supreme military jurisdiction. Major-General Otis will leave San Francisco

on the Puebla, accompanied by the Peru, next Monday for Honolulu, and will remain there about ten days, awaiting the arrival of the secabout ten days, awaiting the arrival of the second section of his fleet destined for the Philippines. His force in these two vessels will aggregate 1,800 officers and mea, mostly Regulars, including a squadron of the 4th Cavalry, two light batteries of the 6th Artillery, detachments of the 3d Heavy Artillery, and the Signal Corps and Hospital Corps, as well as several companies of the 14th Infantry, with the recruits for two battalloos of the 18th and 23d Infantry, and a number of enlisted men belonging to the 1st North Dakota, 1st Wyoming and 1st Idaho Volunteers.

Volunteers.

All these men will be landed at Honolulu for nearly a week, and go into camp ashore, thus breaking the monotony of the long voyage across the Pacific.

POSED AS A WEALTHY MEXICAN. London, July 15 .- A dispatch to "The Daily

News" from Gibraltar tells a long story of a pseudo-wealthy Mexican, who was lionized for ix weeks at Madrid and Cadiz, who dined with Admiral Camara, who inspected the fleet and the defences and in every way won the confiNew Dublication.

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dence of the officials, only to disappear the moment a warrant was issued for his arrest. He turned up afterward in Tangler, and conndent of "The Daily News' that his name was Fernandez, and that he was a captain in the 2d Texas Rangers. His Spanish descent, he said, enabled him to deceive all the Spaniards, while acting as the confidential agent of the United States Govern-

THE WAR AND THE EXCHANGES.

London, July 15.- The settlement on the Stock Exchange here is over. The surrender of Santiago de Cuba materially improved the tone of business, which is expanding, notably in the case of American securities and Spanish fours. Later in the day business was depressed by the announcement of the publication of the

royal decree at Madrid suspending constitutional rights throughout the Peninsula. Spanish fours declined to 374, after opening at 384. Paris, July 15.-Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, on the near prospects of peace, Spanish fours leading. Subsequently business was quieter, though prices were well maintained. Toward the close of the day there were large realizations of Spanish fours, due to the receipt of the news from Madrid of the publication of the royal decree suspending constitutional rights. Other sections were little affected.

Berlin, July 15.-The prices of American securities became firmer on the Boerse to-day owing to the surrender of Santiago de Cuba, and Spanish fours advanced considerably on large repurchases. International and local shares

GERMANY AND AMERICA'S SUCCESS. London, July 15.-The Berlin correspondent of "The Dally Telegraph" says:

"The Germans are beginning to fear that the military successes of the United States will result in further economical barriers against Europe. Dr. Sartorius, professor of political economy at Strasburg University, has published a pamphlet strongly opposing a tariff war between Germany and America on the ground that Germany would gain little from it. He suggests rather a removal of the German prohibition against imports of American cattle and beef as the basis of a commercial modus vivendi to induce the United States to conclude

cordial reception, the general belief being that a European commercial coalition against the United States is a necessity."

This pamphlet has not met with a very

a reciprocal treaty.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DAVIS. St. Paul, July 15.-Senator Cushman K. Davis,

chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Re lations, arrived home from Washington just in time to be welcomed by the news from Santiago. He said:

He said:

It is a great victory for the American arms. The fall of the city is a splendid accomplishment, and carries forward finely she operations planned by our Strategic Board. The result amply vindicates the judgment of our commanders at the front in sparing a conflict, which must have resulted in great loss of life. One-half of Cuba has passed from the Spanish possession beyond dispute.

This clears the way for the projected move upon Porto Rico, which I trust will begin at once. It is perhaps more important in its consequences than the sieve of Santiago. Porto Rico is a much more desirable possession than Cuba, more healthful, and the land is pleasant. It includes three thousand seven hundred square miles, exceedingly fruitful and capable of prosperous development. I have no doubt Porto Rico will soon be ours.

We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the Republic. This Nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. We



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